REMARKS

Claims 4, 12-18, 23, 25-26, 30-36, 41, 43, 45, 49-55, 60, and 62-80 are pending in the present application. Independent claims 63-65 have been amended to clarify the preexisting scope of those independent claims. New dependent claims 72-80 have been added.

I. Examiner Interview

Applicant held an examiner interview with Examiner Cesar Paula on July 19, 2007, which was attended by the undersigned, Pejman Sharifi, and Bill Morton of Open Text. In the examiner interview, the claimed invention was generally explained, distinguishing points over the cited references were discussed, and whether the Office Action addressed clarifying amendments made by the Applicant was also discussed. No agreement was reached. Brief follow up discussions were later held to discuss clarifying amendments and to present the examiner with a proposed amendment. No agreement was reached but based on the discussions, Applicant is under the understanding the present and past amendments should overcome the rejections. The discussion below reiterates some of the issues discussed by Applicant during the examiner interview.

II. Previous Amendments

Applicant recognized that in a previous Amendment filed on May 9, 2007, certain additions to claims were not underlined to notify the Patent Office of the changes. The omissions were unintentional. Specifically, in claim 63, the term "automatically" was inserted before the term "assembling" in the claim feature that starts with "in response to." In addition, in claim 63, the "of participants" language was inadvertently added in the "providing participants" feature without marking the text to show the addition.

III. Rejections

In the Office Action, claims 4, 12-18, 23, 25-26, 30-36, 41, 43, 45, 49-55, 60, and 62-71 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ludwig et al. U.S. Patent No. 5,689,641 ("Ludwig") and Goodkovsky U.S. Patent No.

6,807,535 ("Goodkovsky") and "Getting Results with Microsoft Office 97" ("Microsoft Office 97"). Claims 10, 28, and 47 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ludwig, Goodkovsky, Office in view of Bowman-Ammuah U.S. Patent No. 6,640,238 ("Bowman"). The following addresses these rejections.

As explained in previous replies, the cited reference do not describe or suggest the claimed invention. In a number of previous replies, Applicant has identified at least some of the various ways in which the cited references do not anticipate or render the claims obvious. Moreover, to support these remarks, Applicant previously submitted a number of responsive amendments to further clarify the claims.

The present invention, as defined by the claims, provides for a simple and elegant solution over the cited references. The various features combined provides a tool for creating and viewing multimedia presentations. Among the features is the implementation of a predefined object model, which may for example be a database structure, for storing multimedia files of different types, e.g., graphics, images, video, etc. The claims provide that that there are multiple types of multimedia files. The storing of files in a database according to a predefined object model provides properties (e.g., metadata fields). The "object," thus, can be a self contained multimedia source that is database accessible and searchable according to its objection model. As recited in the claims, the object model provides for start times, access control, and participant progress and input tracking. Each "object," is therefore also ready for simply and easily creating and generating presentations. For example, by having a start time field for different types of multimedia (e.g., a graphic and video) as part of its predefined object model, the present invention as claimed, provides for automatic self-organization of the content for a presentation. A user by simply selecting items for a presentation (e.g., by selecting and dropping them into a folder) can quickly generate a presentation, since the "objects" self-organize based on their start time. Another feature is the ability to store participant progress tracking fields as part of object model. The tracking information identifies the progress of different participants in a group of participants and informs the process by which a server generating the presentation can efficiently take a participant back to where he or she left off by examining the progress tracking information. The claim also recites

using predefined object model in the dynamic assembly of the presentation in real time when a request is received. Such advantages are evident from the claims as previously filed. However, to further the prosecution and to clarify these pre-existing aspects, Applicant submits the present amendment which makes it explicit that the claimed system, methods, and computer-readable medium returns a participant in the multimedia presentation to where he or she left off. Such features, including the latter, the ability to dynamically vary the presentation that is delivered when it is requested to match the progress of the participant in the presentation (or varying based on other features of the predefined object model) is not described or contemplated by the cited references.

Therefore, independent claims 62-65 are allowable over the cited art and the claims depending therefrom, claims 4, 12-18, 23, 25-26, 30-36, 41, 43, 45, 49-55, 60, 62, and 66-71 are allowable at least because they depend from base claims 62-65.

With respect to the rejection of claims 10, 28, and 47, Applicant fails to understand how the need for five different prior art references to justify a substantive rejection does not actually show to the contrary that claims are not obvious. In addition, claims 10, 28, and 47 are allowable at least because they depend from allowable base claims.

On the basis of the foregoing Amendment and Remarks, Applicants request reconsideration of the rejections.

Applicants invite the Examiner to contact the Applicants' Attorney if issues are deemed to remain prior to allowance.

Respectfully submitted,

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